STATEN ISLAND FERRY. -- NOTICE. -Change Experience for ella Centa... Bonds have STATES

Black EVERY HOUS from 6 a. rs. to 6 p. so.
Lease WHITERALL from 7 a. so. to 7 p. m. for Quarantine

Rapleton and Vanderbill's Landing.

Water Eure.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE and Gymynston Bergen Hights, New-Jersey: 10 minute WATER-CURE. - Dr. O. W. MAY has again opened the HIOGHAND HOME WATER CURE at respect the HIOGHAND HOME WATER CURE at Peckstill. R V. for the respicion of Patients and Howders, who is pure water, if and died, with skillful attendance, offer the best charge for the recovery or retention of health.

Medical.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA.—At this season of the year every one would feel a benefit from this purifying modeline. Its tent properly strengthers the direction and important the appetite; its ultrailive tendency carries of the accumulation of morbid matter, and its satispite influence neutrals Prepared and seed by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggiste, No. 100
Pulleness., New York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Sounds of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons baring claims against JOHN S. AVERY, late of Gridge-port, Contractions, formerly of the City of New York, the cased, to present the same with vombers thereof to the susception, at his place of histories No. 128 Front sirest, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of October next, Daired New York the seventheenth day of April 1862.

ap 2 tan 60.M WALTER T. AVERY, Excentor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all permons having chims against STEPHEN A. DENNIS, late of the
City of New York, Jeweler, deceased, to present the same with
reachers the rero to the subscribers at the cellice of MERRIEL,
FITCH & ALLEN No. 17 Johnst., in the City of New York, on
we before the fifth day of July roat.—Dated New York, the 2d day
of January, 1804. DENIS M. FITCH,
jet law Gail. BENJAMIN M. WILSON,

Executers.

N PURSUANCE of an order of RODMAN B. DAWISON, each Serrogate of the County of Kings. Notice to heachy given, according to have, to all persons haring chains against SILAS HORTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the monthers thereof, to the subscribers the excentors, at the redence of NATHANIEL CONKLING, in the town of Walkill, Orange County, on or before the 18th day of July next, Dated Jan. 6, 188.

NATHANIEL CONKLING, STATEMENT, CONKLING, Excentors, 111 tawford. BENJAMIN IL MORTON, Excentors.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, mother in hereby given to all par-sons having claims against GEORGE GRANN'S, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with venchors there is to the subscriber at his store, No. 112 distance, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Bated ew York, the 5th day of January, 1858.

ABHAHAM J. POST, Executor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-RICH-NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICH-ARD UPJOHN, RICHARD M. UPJOHN and GRARLES BABCOCK ratios N. B. HOGG.—Summars for a money co-mand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant abovenance. You are hereby summoned and required to answer this complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hal, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the add complaint on the subscribers, at their effice. No Lift Brandway, in the City of New-York, within twenty dury after the service of this ware-mens on your exclusive of the day of scale services; and if you of New York, whilst would not you gather the service; and it you wall to grave the said complaint which the time schreenid, the paintiff in this action will also adjust against you for the runs of several dollars with interest from the thitleth day of March, 1855, beside the costs or this action.—Dated New York, Early 50, 1852. BARNEY, HUMPHREYE BUTLES.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the cinc of the Clerk of the City and County of New York aforesaid on the Iku day of May, 1858.

EARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER.

my 12 landwid

myl'i lawwid.

Piantilly Attorneys.

New York. FRANCIS A ESTY, plaintiff, ageinst STEDERICK HERNELD, defendant. Sammons for memory demands an econtral—(fore not ser, I to the defendant, FREDERICK HERNELD: You are becely moreoned and required to answer the complaint in this gatten, ser, in sea field to the office of the Oter of the City and Court of New York, at his office, in the City Hill, in said city, the Zist day of May, 1851; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the goldening that are the properties. City Hall, in east city, the 2(st day of May, 1838; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at Blaceffler, No. of Wall skreet, in the city of New York, while I wently days after the certice of this amounts on you, exclusive of the day of such services and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the line admessed the plainted in this action will take judge, end against you for the said of seven hundred and skry the dollar and twenty one cents, with interest from the fit hay of October, one incussed eight hundred and higher, beside the cost of this artion. Dated a part 24, 1828, p. JAMES S. SILKMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, m.24 Isaukwall.

No. 54 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

John W. Wilers and Ele Wife, William R. Sufford, T. J. Salom, James North, Sein D. Rerth, John Physis, Erra Gioula and Stephen B. Gould.

Simplement of Reliam of Reliam of the County of Reliam of STEPHEN D. COULD: You see hereby summerced and remired to answer the complaint of the action, which will be filed in the office of the Courty of Rises, at the Gity Hall, in the City of Brockish, and to sever a city of your answer the carpide on the county of Rises, at the Gity Hall, in the City of Brockish, and to sever a city of your answer the serious of the County of Rises, and the Court for the relic of the county of the day of such service; and if you full to never the said complete within the strine of this commets on you, eachiers of the day of such service; and if you full to never the said complete within the time afferward, the planning in this action will apply to the Court for the rolled domanded in the courplaint.—David Mas 8, 186c.

BRAINARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BRAINARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attornays. The complete in this vetton was first in the Klury County
Clock's Office on the 7th day of May, 1881—May 15, 1882.
M. 7 Lawley M. BRAINARD & RICE, Postell's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT. -JOHN JAY. Receiver of Die Mechanics Fire Incornec Company of the Cly of New York and William II. De Grown of the Cly of New York against William II. De GROOT and ALICE S. dis wife. James William II. De GROOT and ALICE S. dis wife. James York CHARLES BURRAL, GEORGE Grown. This may explain the contempt with which search to indement of decre of only, make in the above myled action, at a Special Form of the Supreme Court, held in New York City. Oct. 31, 127, I, the Ref. the wine order named, will said at public anotion, at the Merchanic Exchange, in New York City, or the ise, day of July. His all rechange in New York. York City, Oor, 31, 1957, the Review of Sectionity, in New York City, On the 1st, day of July, 1853, at 12 o'clock in, of that day, the following property mentioned and described in said decree, vir.; All that certain lot, piece or percel of land situate, lying and every in the Shirth Word of the City of New York, bring past of the land lately belonging to the rector, chierchwardens and vestigation of Truly o'Carrol, meaningly cabed the Canadi Farsa, and distinguished on the maps of such part thereof as lies in the block between the Roy and Morton effect, extending cabed the Canadi Farsa, by the letter N, and bounded as follows, to wite Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy sireet, distant three long-sided and furly feet and five inches assistant from the corresponded and furly feet and five inches assistant from the corresponded and furly feet and five inches assistant distant three long-sided and for the centrally side of Hudson street, and northerly side of Le Roy street, then he ermit high particity and parallel to Hudson street along the easterly side of lat Mon said man, one hard offert to the centre lines of read block between Les Roy and Hudson streets, there exactly along the said center line parallel to he Roy street cherom casterly along the said center line parallel to he Roy street chero. There is no the day slong the land centerly observable by the German Lutheren Charach and parallel to Hudson streets, there is no the day of said center to the cheroly side of the Roy street, and thence were the cheroly along the new theoly along the Roy street and though two like day of said—Now York, June 10, 1828.

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

E. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

E. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

E. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

B. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

E. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

B. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

B. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

B. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Altorney.

SUPREME COURT—JOHN JAY, Receiver the Mechanics Fire Insurance Conserver of the City of Ne York, against WILLIAM II DZ GROOf and AlitCl. E., wife, Taredore R. B. De Groot, and Emms his wife, James Burray, Challes Burray, Bursay, Ware, administratix, and thus Abenetihy, administrator of John P. Ware, deceased, Groot, disks and Wilson G. Hunn.—Pursuant to a decree of asia mode five and without a funn.—Pursuant to a force of asia mode five above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme the below of the Supreme to the above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme the below of the Supreme to the state of the Supreme to the state of the Supreme to the state of the Supreme to Merchanit Exchange, in New York City, on the last day of the Merchanit Exchange, in New York City, on the last day of the Merchanit Exchange in New York City, on the last day of the Merchanit Exchange in New York City, on the last day of the Merchanit Exchange in New York City, on the last day of the Merchanite Supreme to the last day of the Merchanite Supreme to the One Supreme to the Supreme to the One Supreme to the One Supreme to the Supreme to the One Supreme to the Supreme to t Becombined Read until Unicometa the southerly find of ordered has dered and forty second as, the more westerly a cong case southerly line of One honored and forty second at, to the place of bring line. Turns made known at the day of six — Deed Jun 1805.

HOMEA B. SULENT Reference CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Autoropy, 150 TawSwThk M.

FIRE IS KESSEBUSS.-The following dispatch sp-

PIRE IS KENSEUNS.—The following dispatch appears in the Boston papers:

Kenschunk, Me., Jame 10.—An incendiary fire was discovered on Main street, in this village, at about 2 o'clock this morning, which has entirely consumed seven buildings, stores and shops. The sufferers are \$1.100: building owned by Currier & Jefferds, loss \$600, insured for \$400 in South Berwick Company.

Namnel Clark, hardware dealer, George & Thomas Liechfield, joiners. Benejab Littlegeld, joiner; owned building; stores, stock, &c., insured for \$1,000. Chas.

Liberser, variety store, in building last named, had a foll stock, and is said to have no insurance. Ar. Houston, painter. Two of the buildings belonged to Cel. Win. & Thompson, and three to Capt. Win. Lord, it, he incurance on the latter. Mansam and York Halls were included in the loss. A building York Halls were included in the loss. A building York Halls were included in the loss. A building Col. Win. M. Thompson, and three to Capt. Win. Lord, Jr., to becurance on the latter. Monsam and York Halls were included in the loss. A building ented by Col. Thompson and occupied by Edwin C. Prost was saved, though the goods of Mr. Frost were

Gen. Harney, Commander in Chief of the Utah expectation, is said to have remarked with significant emphasis, on hearing the report that Gov. Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City, "By —, that suits me." He evidently has a much keener appetite to massacre Mormons, than he had to give satisfaction Col. Summer. Herrey is in the babit of makin loodibirsty remarks, and of shedding blood to ben he can do it without risk to his own caress tribe of Indiane, warriors and elaughtered when begging for peace, he expressed this peace for me-by—, Pm [Coomean Commercial

New York Daily Tribune.

LATER NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

ORIGIN OF SERFDOM AND NOBILITY.

REFORM OF THE PUBLIC TRIBUNALS. MEMORIAL EY A GRAND DUKE.

Correspondence of the Diladependance Reign. 81. Percensione, May 17, 1858.

My letter of May 3 gave you an analysis of an impertant ukese concerning the bases and rules laid down for the conduct of business by the Committees on the emancipation of the serfs. It may not, therefore, be an iss to give you seem account of a pampulet just published on this new measure, in which its author, M. Tarasser ko Otrvshkoff is distinguished economist, well krown throughout Europe by his excellent book o "Gold and Silver"), examines, under the modest title o conversations (Bessedi), the present condition of the nobility, or rather of the landed proprietors, basing hi arguments on facts and observations, the truth o which has been questioned by more than one, in spit of the cars which he has taken to soften them down by the utmost politeness of style, so as even sometimes t render his style a little misty; but M. Otreschkoff be longs himself to the class of citizens concerning whom be is writing, and it is easy to understand that he ma sometimes be betrayed into a little prejudice.

Too much, however, carnot be published about this great question, so henorable for humanity, so weighty for Russia, and so intense is its interest for the poblicy of this country.

Apropos of the nobility: I have heard more than one very lively controversy lately as to its origin. There was no nobil ty among the ancient Solaves. When the Norman or Varingian princes, invited by the Salaves, came to rule over them, they brought a small army with them, but did not establish the foudal system; they merely assigned the arable lands in a certain proportion to those who were inscribed in the army; those lands were in no respect like fiels, and were not hereditary; on the death of their holders they reverted to the State, by whom they were distributed anewen the same conditions to the military service.

This organization, very imperfect in an economical point of view, but of an admirable simplicity, gave Russia a great superiority over her neighbors. deplorable system of appanage came in under Vladimir the Great, in the tenth century; it made a whole country a vast field for civil wars, and paved the way for the Mongol conquest. But even under the Tartar rule the peasants were free. They retained their liberty until the reign of Boris Godonoff. Here opinions ar divided. According to some historians, and this is the opinion which is general in Europe, this prince favored the interest of the small proprietors to the detriment of the public liberty, hoping so to succeed in the accomplishment of his and tious views, and for this purpose he persuaded the Czar Theodore to adscribe the peasants to the soil which they caltivated.

The ukase (1.93) enacted that service of a master for six months made the servant his slave. This measure was extended to debtors, who entered the service of their creditors to pay them in labor. When Godconoff succeeded to the power he worked to alleviate the condition of the persentry. The contrary opinion explains the ukase which deprived these men of their liberty by the political events of the time, and by the troubles and disorders which at that time brought Russia to the verge of dissolution. The peasants, as well as the traders, in order to escape the taxes and vexations of all kinds under which they were staggering, were emigrating principally toward the desert provinces of the East and South, in such numbers that they threatened to depopulate the entire center of the country; and it was with a view of putting a stop to this that Godoonoff decided to publish this

Under Peter the Great the pea ante were therefore adscribed to the land; in the mean time, say the partisars of progressive ideas, this prince could have had little idea of founding a privileged robility, he who forced into his regiments as common soldiers those landed preprietors who refused to go to the new schools which be had opened. It was not until the reign of Peter III, that there was justituted in Russia a sort of nobility in imitation of the German, established by ment, privileges confirmed by the very ease with which one can eater the class which possess them, a class which now numbers not less than 500,000. Handly too, for the Empire, nothing has been changed of the basis of the Constitution laid down by Peter the Great. Such is the opinion of more than one advanced pub-

ent condition of the pobility, establishes & series of truths, harsh, perhaps, but incontestable, since they rest on facts.

For instance, the billty has too freely availed itself of the facilities offered by the Imperial Bank of running in debt; three-fourths of their lands are now hypothested. Within twenty years, this same nobility has this has been of no value to their estates, which have remained in the same state of neglect for the last half century; but it has been wasted on unproductive luxuries, which leaves the borrowers without even the power to pay 6 par cent on this sum-an exceedingly dangerous state of affairs,

and one demanding an immediate ramedy.

For the future, M. Otreshkoff thinks that Russia, falling aron into the civilization of Western Europe, will demand more study, more education, more capantries, commerce comes to its rights at last, and takes its natural level, adding that it offers to individual capacities positions superior to these of the landed proprietors. A number of manufacturers have lately acpeired immense fortunes; they are mostly men of good adreaden, and marky all cave he habit of labor. They ha craffy rank above the unfed proprietors, who are enervated by a monotonous and somnolent idleness.

After having shown this, the worst side of the condition of the proprietors, our author finds that they are not rained or lost yet; they have one plank of safetyemancipation. The emancipation of the peasintry will force them into other babits of hier less inxurious, perhaps, but more natural, more real, and not without

Finally, M. Oireshkeff concludes by pointing out to the proprietors their new duties, and bow they shall enter upon them. He appeals to the hearts of the education less external but more profound, more substantial, and one which shall render them capable of managing their estates well, and also of adopting the numerous careers which are open to all intelligent men

As I have spoken of a pamphist, I will speak also of a metroir which is now in circulation, regarding the reform needed by the tribunals, and which ought to be the expression of the idea; of an Imperial Highness, whose name I need not write. This memoir bears the gnature of his Chancellor.

The idea contained in this remarkable documentperhaps I have some right to be prond of it-supports all that I have written to you on the same subject

The memoir first notes the powerful influence administration of justice has upon the public morals, and rays that, in ord r to extirpate abuses and teach respect and love for the laws in Russia, the Government has only to secure a prompt administration of instice, simple in its forms and free from all bureaucratic dependence. Now, to attain this result, publicity of judicial proceedings must take the place of the mystery of claudestine procedures.

It is a little remarkable that the law does not admit of advocates, a though the nature of Rossian legisla icr-the code containing more than 40,000 articlesdemands a special study, and that a sort of diagrams is attached to attendance on the tribusals. They are composed of such persons, so it happens, that when one has a matter requiring litigation, even if he be a member of the Imperial Council, he purs it into the hands of a business man (khedata), literally one " who "russ on the business of another," a class of ladividuals composed for the most part of freed men or dismissed employees, who are not expected to have any merality. And as these men act only in virtue a power of attorney, the fortune, and perhaps the henor of their clients, are sometimes confided to a

This Memoir has made a great sensation. The Emperer, better than any one else, comprehended its dea; he is manifestly thinking of entrying his reforms into the administration of just ce, and if I may trusteertain hints from a high place, his Mejesty has given M.

Panin the formal order for a revision. A numer, too, I have to send you, without guaranteeing its truth: At any rate, it will serve to give you an idea of what the Russian mind is basied with. It is nothing less than an East Indian Company, lik . the American Company. It is to have in its pay 25,000 or 10,000 men under the command of Geo. Kronloff, and these men are to be sent by the Caspian into the constrict through which the new commercial route is to pass. This little army will first traverse Bokharia, will go by Khiva and Samarcand to Balkh, this ancestor of all cities. The Orientals consider to be the oldest of cities, and call it Ohnel Beland. There is will leave a garrison to protect the commerce with Iedia. It is a fact that Col. Ignatisff has left for Khiva, on an official mission. It is supposed that he is to make the levies on his route, a supposition which, at any rate, accounts for the journey of the Colonel.

CANADA.

THE PUBLIC DEST-THE LEGISLATURE. From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, June 8, 1858. The public debt of the Province, direct or indirect, is over \$51,000,000. The direct debt is over \$21,000,000. Of the indirect \$21,000,000 consists of loans to railroad companies, and nearly \$9,000,000 has been issued on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, which the Government administers: and although it only agrees to repay the loans or the interest of them out of this Fund, there is little doubt that it is responsible for debt, and must, if needs be, pay out of the Consolidated Fund of the Province. Of the direct west the Imperial Government guaranteed C1,500,000, for which a Sinking Fund of £829 400 has been created. Tais fund is invested in the British three percent Conso's, although the Province pays six per cent on the debentures which it issues when it creates a beau. By the issue of such debentures, the whole of the remaining portion of the debt has been created. As these debentures sell at a high premium, the real rate at which the Province borrows is only four and a half per cent, and not six, as persons unrequainted with the facts might be apt to sup-pose, from the circumstance that the Provincial debentures bear six per cent interest. The deben-tures are for the most part in sterling money, and are usually negotiated by Messers, Glyn & Co., and Baring Bros. & Co., to whom a commission of one per-cent is paid, as well as for all payments on account of interest. The question has been raised whether it would not be better to consolidate the debt by the issue of new debentures, in the place of those now out, bearing five per cent interest, care being taken that the holders do not lose by the operation. Their interests could be secured by taking care that they do not receive less interest on the amount they have invested than at present. The difference would be made by the difference between the market value of five and six per cent debenturés. At present the debentures are made redeemable at twenty-one or twenty-five years; and the question has been raised by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, whether it would not be better to cease to issue debentures for a definite period, and indeed, by quarantee a certain rate of out, bearing five per cent interest, care being taken Government to redeem them or to continue to pay the same rate of interest on the debt. The munici-palities are largely in debt to the Municipal Loan Fund for interest; and in some cases it has been necessary for the Government to threaten that they will cause a special tax for that purpose to be levied by the Sheriff on the property of the Municipality; and this after an act was passed hat session xtending the time for the making of payments on account of the Sinking Fund. Last year there was redeemed of the direct public debt £1,330,148; but £5,367,564 in 1857. No portion of this increase was occasioned by legislative appropriations. The railroad companies, too, are all behind in regard to the interest on the Government loans. Such is the opinion of more than one advanced publicist.

The book of which I speak, after defending the present condition of the vobility, establishes a series of truths, harsh, perhaps, but incontestable, since they rest on facts.

In regard to the interest on the Covernment forms.

Last session the Legislature passed a law postponing the claim on account of the provincial fleat on ing the claim on account of the provincial fleat on the truths, harsh, perhaps, but incontestable, since they should get six per cent on their investment. The Government has paid £88,274 in the shape of interest on the Covernment floating. Government has paid £88,274 in the shape of the terest on the bends which constitute its loan to the Ontario. Since and Huren Railway Company, without receiving a cent in return. And finally, the Great Western, which has been dividing large dividends, has fallen in arcears to the Government for no less a sum than £129,797, of which £57,710 is on account of interest and £72,057 on account of the Sinking Fund applicable to the redemption of the Government loan. The condition of the public works, directly undertaken by the Province, public works, directly undertaken by the Province, as investments, is no better. The Province has expended upon canal navigation, between Lake Eric and Moutreal, the sum of \$14,000,000, on account of which the public exchaquer is bardened with \$1,000,000 a year, in the shape of interest. The gress revenue derived from these works is only \$310,750 a year; a sum which, one year with another, does not suffice to make the necessary reanother, does not suffice to make the recessary re-pairs on the works. These facts show that we have not succeeded in drawing the trade of the West through the St. Lawrence; and unless we can ob-tain a much larger share of it, there is no hope that these canals will ever become commercially profit-able. Some years ago, certain harbers, roads and bridges representing a cost of £740,2-7 were sold to companies and municipalities. The competition of railroads, aided by Government loans, has destroyed these turnpikes, and the result is that all the companies which purchased, with one exceptill the claims are adjusted on some equitable basis, taking into account the ujury inflicted by railroads

aided by public means.

The legislative session has given one sign of drawing near its close—the Government has claused and been conceded three days of the week for the consideration of its measures. The opposition did not yield without a strong fight, the House remainng in session 37 hours, but on the division the loveruncent majority was very large. Since Sunday the weather has reminded us of hours, but on the division the

Summer; the Spring having for the most been cold. The season promised to be remarkably forward in March, and even now it is not backward. The

POSTAGE TO CANADA.

Ti the Falter of The N. V. Trib. No.
Size: Allow me to call the attention of any of your readers who may have correspondence with Canada, to a circumstance which most persons so situated to a circumstance which most persons so situated seem to be ignorant of. In prepaying letters to or from Canada, it is necessary, if you prepay at all, to prepay the whole—ten cents—five American and five Canadian. If a stamp is put an covering one of the pestages, either American or Canadian, it is but to much lose; the stamp is marked and rendered useless, and the whole ten cents postage charged. You might not improperly recommend this subject to the attention of the Post-Office authorities for correction.

CANADENSIS.

Our friends in Concaso can obtain THE TRIBURE of J. C. Me-

LATE NEWS FROM KANSAS.

A SPEECH BY CAPT. MONTGOMERY.

RAYSVILLE, June 3, 1858. Learning that there was to be a Convention of the citizens of Bourbon County at Raysville, on the Little Osage, on the 29th ult, to devise mesus best calculated to restore peace to Southern Kausas, and that an exciting time was anticipated in consequence of rumors that the troops at the fort were to accompany Judge Williams, one of the invited speakers, I made arrangements to attend, and arrived on the ground just as the people were bronging to the place of meeting.

The Convention was organized by calling J. C. Burnet, of Little Osage, to the chair, who was assisted by the usual number of officers. The call for the Convention was then read, and a committee appointed to draw up resolutions for the action of the meeting. While the committee were out the resolutions of the Fort Scott Convention, held a few days previous, estensibly for the same purpose, but in reality a logus affair, were taken up and bandled without gloves by some of the delegates, and the non-sppearance of Judge Williams was also commented on, to the detriment of that gentleman's already damaged reputation. A full then occurred in the Convention, caused by its awaiting the momentarily-expected resolutions; and while some of the chief notables at this strangely-gathered, strangely-composed Southern "Kansas" Convention. I will first state, however, that the n ceting organized in a large uninclosed frame building, and that not only is the interior of the struc-ture literally packed with the hardy pioneer settlers of Bourbon, but that scores and scores are congregated around the building, unable to obtain admit-

Yonder tall and finely proportioned man, seated a few feet from the Chairman, clad in dingy gray, with a serious, thoughtful expression on his but finely formed features, partially hidden by a pair of jet-black whiskers and thick mustache, with deep-set eyes keen and piercing, and with dark hair waving back from a bread, high forehead, the whole look and physiognomy of the man denoting one greatly above the ordinary, is the hero of the "Little O-age and Marmaton," the terror of Southern Missouri border counties-Capt. Montgomery. He is here to-day an invited speaker, and as he sits there buried in thought, the occasional lifting of that ceal-black eye, that seems to pierce your inmost soul at a glance, or the right h as by habit, to the revolver at his belt, is the only outward indication of that mighty power which has

made the name of Montgomery a household word. Yonder six-footer, leaning carelessly against a corner-post of the building, hatless and coatless, his position displaying his brawny, muscular develop-ments to the best advantage, with a good-humored expression on his sun-burnt, bearded tace, and with hair slightly tinged with gray, brushed carelessly away from his broad, but not high ferehead, is the faithful condjutor of Montgomery in his deeds of daring, the charer in all his exploits, the celebrated "Capt. Bayne." Between the two the most faithful confidence exists. "Bayne" yields to Montgomery's judgment in all things, content to execute and when he fails to accomplish a thing, you may know it is beyond the power of man to accom-plish it.

him, went to the Pro-Statery and instituted a like unsuccessful search for the guilty men. At the Hospital, Dr. Carter was arrested, and Clark's house was next visited, which had all the while been carefully guarded. The door was poited, and on the refusal of the inmates to white wordered his men to burst it open. Standing by the only door leading in and out of the building is a young man who has just effected his entrance. He is apparently five-and-twenty, small, and rather effeminate-looking, and a general air of listlessness and indifference sits upon him as he runs his eye carelessly over the Convention. A stranger to him would at once pronounce him to be one of the most ordinary and inert of men, incapable of permost ordinary and inert of men, incapacie of per-forming anything requiring energy and promptness of action. Yet, such a judgment would be just the reverse of the truth. That eye, apparently gluneing so numbersly over the assemblage, takes in every-thing worthy of note at a glance, and that form leaving solarguidly against the partition, a handred perilous situations have demonstrated, contains a heart as brave and gallant as any throbbing around has The Convention makeown to but few, conthe first int mation of danger, Clark fled the back way to Campbell's Hotel, where he was received by Free State cause are now received with little credit.
On finding that he must inevitably be discovered,
he came in front of the hotel, and began to make The Convention, unknown to but few, contained in the person of the young man described the ance to the authority of Walker. Walker stepped up to him as he stood on the steps of the hotel and handed him the writ against him, at the same time calling on him to submit himself to the law. This, on pretense that the writ was informal, the villain high Sheriff of Douglas County, Deputy United States Marshal Waiker. The object of his visit I well knew, and so will, ere long, the reader, but I must now return to the proceedings of the Conven-

The Committee came in and reported that they could not agree upon resolutions, and asked to be discharged, which request was granted by the Chair-man. It appeared that there were one or two Conservatives on the Committee, and hence the result After some discussion, the idea of appointing another Committee was abandoned, and the Convention re-solved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the or to all who desired an oplege, and the speeches generally would com-favorably with those of any Eastern Conventihaverably with those of any Eastern Convention I ever attended. The crowning speech of the day, however, judging both by its intrinsic worth and by its effect upon the assemblage, was Montgomery's, who, at the vociferous and not-to-be-denied calls of the masses, made the closing speech before this Convention. The unbounded popularity of Capt. Montgomery in Southern Kansas would insure attention to a but when the product of the convention of tention to whatever he might utter, even if he pos-ressed poor delivery; but, fluent and eloquent as he is in public speaking, he carries the feelings of hearers with him almost at pleasure whenever he addresses himself to them.

The greater portion of his remarks were devoted

The greater portion of his remarks were devoted to giving a full exposition of the principles by which he and his company were strictly governed, and which he observed, although unjustifiable in a country where the law was regularly formed and administered, became strictly justifiable in a land where the law was not the legitimate offspring of the people, but was an illegitimate and a bastard, and where even that spurious imitation was expounded by the service tools of a corrupt and designing Ad-

by the service tools of a corrupt and derigining ha-ministration. He said:

The troops I have the boner to command are of the credercalled "guerrilla," and are bound by the rules of strict guerrilla warfare. We make not, as fabely charged, a war upon all who differ with as politically, but only on those who have been or are warring upon our people. The quiet, peaceable Pro-Slavery man form was the may remain among us, e nothing to fear from us; he may remain among derjoy his political opinions unmolested. We were and have him protected in his rights. Two ofect and have num protected in the state of the year and have never been distribed. But the violent Pro-Savery man who will thed. But the violent Pro-Savery man who will the distribution of the state turbed. But the violent Pro-Slavery man who will not give us the country we have fairly conquered, but still continues to molest, disturb, and kill us, we go to aid say. This country is ours; you and I have fought which shall have it, and we have fairly conquered you, and mean to have it. In so many days you must leave it. And as the idea of "guerrila" is self-sustaining, we also say. If you have any morey we must have some of it, and if you have any horses we must have them, for Yet! I am sore varieful not to callow my some of it, and if you have any horses we must have them, a.c. Yet, I am very careful not to allow my men to take from any but persons of this description. If they do, I expel them immediately, and restore the articles to the rightful possessor. I never allow an

for his arrest on charge of murder, which Walker was forced to carry into effect by Montgomercy's voluntarily giving himself up, on learning that Walker was in possession of same. He has since the best of battle, and my men are prohibited, on pain of death, from taking life is any other manner. He then turned his attention to one Stratton, a sham Free-State lawyer from Fort Scott, who, in a carefully been rescued by his own men.
We returned to the Marmaton about dusk in the Free-State lawyer from Fort Scott, who, in a carefully prepared speech, had counseled the people to pursue a course of "masterly inactivity," to have full confidence in the bogus laws, Judge Williams, Ac.; and by a series of questions, and the testimony of witnesses, had bare the hypocrisy of the protended Free-Scote atterney to the Convention, that fairly reared with laughter on hearing Stratton convicted of having said, a short time previous, that he hoped Kansses would be a Save State, so he could own a let of niggers. After sufficiently flaying poor Stratton, Montgomery dropped him as unwortry of farther notice, metrly remarking that "there were a good many recent converts to Free Sollism," and that Mr. Stratton was probably one of them.

After Montgomery concluded his remarks, three evening, and recrossed it in the same manner as we had crossed it in the morning, and arrived late at night at our respective stopping places. It is ru-mored that Marshal Smith released the prisoners left in his charge soon after our leaving the fort. If such be the case (and I think it probable) it will still further add fuel to the fires of indignation in the breasts of the people against the accursed spot, which will surely yet result in blotting it from the

SHOCKING DESTR.-Jewe Wright, one of the most SHOCKING DISTR.—Jesse Wright, one of the most came to his death in a shocking manner, on Friday right. He had been to Salem during the day, and started home in a state of intoxication. He taid down on the track of the railread and fell salesp. While thus lying, the train came along and passed ever him, completely severing his head from his body. After Montgomery concluded his remarks, three cheers were proposed and given for the speaker, the hero of Southern Kansas, and three groans for "Judge Williams and the devils in Fort Scott," when the Convention adjourned.

As soon as possible after adjournment, the object

MARINE AFFAIRS.

of Sheriff Walker's visit south was communicated to the boys, and I saw more than one cap awang aloft on teccapt of the joyful intelligence that a journey to Fort Scott was once more in contemplation. As it was essential to the success of the expedition that the Fort gentry should be kept in The brig Arabella, Day, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port on Saturday merning, and reports: let not., lat. 23°, lon. 88° 34', at 2 p. m., was fired into by a British steam gen-boat, when the brig was heve to. Soon after, a boat from the steamer care along side, and the officer in charge inquired whe e the brig was board, where from, and demanded to see her papers, which were shown him; and after seruinizing then, allowed the brig to proceed. The officer was very leading citizens of Bourbon was for him to stey all pight at Raysville, and start with all the borsemen he could raise, which was calculated at at least two-

ignorance of our intentions until the proper time for their enlightenment, the preparations for our de-

parture by daybreak on the merrow (Sabhath) went

on quietly until finally completed, when we retired to rest. The plan agreed upon by Walker and the

score, early in the morning, and ride to the Marma-ton, where there would be a reem scement of boys

to accompany the posse from there to the Fort Owing, heaver, to a steady fall of rain all the lat-ter part of the right, and morning, and perhaps to

the seber second thought of the more prudent that

the day might not prove alter ther a day of pleas.

are, only about one half of the expected man (after waiting long beyond the time for deling comrades) rode out of the little town of Rayse

and struck the broad Indian trail leading fro

taster fell the Spring rain, drenching us through and through, and blinding our view of the prairie shead, but lightly and gayly in his treoper-saidle

rode our leader, the cool, intrepid Walker, and stimulated and encouraged by his example, not one

of the little "posse" would have turned his face from Fort Scott, even though he had known certain

found an equal number of men awaiting our arrival.
Eut an unforeseen difficulty had arisen. Swollen by
the still falling rain, the Marmaton rashed swiftly
by, its deep and wide current forming an impassible

barrier between our horses and the Fort. What was to be done? There was an old Indian cause in the stream, but it would contain but two besides the one who guided its course, which would make

the transit tedious, and then we would be five miles

from the Fort, a long walk for men unused to exer-

m., we were in marching order upon the Fort Scott

meats made for entering the place. After dividing

the men into three divisions, Walker said he wanted

six men who had revolvers, to volunteer to act a

his special posse, and if any of the men for whom he had writs offered to make the least resistance to shoot them down immediately on his giving the word. Six men, of whom the writer was one, sun-

uitaneously stepped forward, and the march was re-

newed, an at a harried step until we reached the town. In obedience to orders, each division per-

fermed its task. One company surrounded Hill's house, another the Pro-Slavery Hotel, and the third,

the house of the notorious Clark. So unlooked for was our coming, and so silently and swiftly were all our arrangements perfected, that the first thing the astonished denizons knew, they were completely in

our power. Hill, ever on the alert, saw us on a

near approach, and with the exclamation, "d- it,

they've come," ran out of the town. Walker and

his posse first searched Hill's house, and not find in him, went to the Pro-Slavery Hotel (Mr. Kay's

open it. Walker ordered his men to burst it open,

which threat soon brought the garrison to terms.

Just as we were entering, however, Marshal Smith brought word to Walker that Clark was standing on

the steps of the Free-State Hotel. Fearing it was a ruse to draw him away from the scent of the villaie, Walker took only his special posse, leaving

the house strongly guarded.

The information, however, proved correct. On

the proprietor, whose professions of loyalty to the

arrangements with his friends for a forcible resist-

refused to do. Again he was called upon to sub-

of Waller, on seeing before him the murderer of his dearest friend Barber, and in a defiant attitude to

us, in a line, ready to fire at the command of leader upon the brave Clark and his friends. It was a critical moment. In front of us were Clark and his allies, all of them heavily armed, though

come partially concealed their weapons; and in our rear, at the Pro-Slavery hotel, were at least a

rear, at the Pro-Slavery hotel, were at least a dozen of the same sort of gentry, all provided with rides or revolvers. In everything but num-

bers they were our superiors. They were better armed than our men, who had but few rifles

or revolvers, being mostly provided with muskets and shot-guns, and they had their houses to retreat into. More than once I heard Clark told not to submit himself, and they would see him through. Nothing, I am convinced, but the firmness of Marshal Walker, and the coshess with which our men formed into a line and faced with fearlessness their

foce, prevented the most dreadful effusion of blood In a brief speech afterward, thanking the men for

their assistance, courage, &c., Walker said then bravery was remarkable; he glanced along the

whole ime, and did not see a man who flinched or trembled in the least. So did Clark and his despe-

radoes watch, and seeing that they had to contend

with a man who teld them he never undertook any-

thing but what he accomplished, and who was de-termined to enforce the law at all hazards, the

did, though with an ill grace, to the intrepid Walker, and was, with Dr. Carter, handed over to Marshal Smith, for safe keeping until the arrival of Gov. Denver, Hill ran toward the line until he found

he road was guarded, when he returned and gave nimedf up to Marshai Smith.

Marshai Walker called on the edizens of the

place to assist in arresting the murderers, but

no one dared to obey the summons. Comment is unnecessary. The reader can judge for

ment is unnecessary. The reader can judge for himself how much claim they have to the title of law-abiding citizens, when the summons of a high official to assist him in main-taining the majesty of the law is an-swered by having rifles and revolvers arrayed against him, and by having the man he is desirons of arresting told not to submit himself and they would as him though

would see him through.

Marshal Smith, learning that Montgomery was in

the "posse" unknown to Walker, gave him a writ

laws he had a hundred times outraged, was fearfully aroused. Stepping back, he gave the order for his whole poste to approach. "Form in line and make ready!" was the next command, and in an instant almost we stood, some thirty of

mit himself, and again he defied arrest.

A hard galasp of

danger lay in his onward path. A hard galle two hours brought us to the Marmaton, when

the Little Osage to the Marmaton. Faster

The mail steem hip Northern Light sailed on Saurav for Southampton and Havre, with 210 passengers The eteamship Glasgow, for Glasgow, also sailed, with t cabin and 100 steerage passengers

THE TELIOW PEYER ON THE SCHOOLBANNER.

The following is a letter from Admiral Sr Houston Stewart, commanding the British West India squadron, in Capt, Justice R. Sands of the United Sintes Navy, revenily in command it the steam-frigate Sarquehanesh, which, having yellow lover on board, was recently obliged to put into Jamaica, where prompt and efficient aid was rendered by the British naval authorities to the sick seamen: "Benevina, May 23, 1858.

"Basenes, May 23, 1858.
"Dean Sin: Year very gratifying letter of 7t
April, written at Port Reyal, Jamana, has only now
reached me here, and I hasten to assure you of the
lively squisiaction it has affected me to find that we
have been able to success and comfort your gallan
efficiers and crew when suffering so severely from fever.

"This feeling I share in common with Commodore or Jameica;

"This feeling I share in common with Commonster Kellett, Captain Hay, and all the officers at Jamaica; and although we did nothing more than was our duly to our fellow-creatures and brother seames in their bour of need, yet I neknowiedge it was an additional scriptortion to feel that we were rendering those good offices to American. Long, long, my daw Sir, may have updated by the land of the property and may deour respective nations live in hermony and margal or illdence toward each other. Nothing shall ever be wilfully wanting on the national state of the conwillfully wanting on my part to contribute to so desira-I have to thank you cordially for the very hand

some terms in which you have reported the circumstances to your Government, which has conveyed its thanks to us through Lord Napier.

from the Fort, a long walk for men named to exercise. Some said wait til morning. A deliberative counsel was convened. Walker stood apart with knit and gloomy brow. I stood near him and heard him mutter, "Oh, for a score of the Lawrence boys! What is your opinion, Walker! was finally asked. "When a boy at school I was taught that delays are dangerous," was the sententions reply.

In just an hour from that moment, at I o'clock p. thanks to us through Lord Napier.

I shall live in hopes of our meeting, and assure you that it will afford me in uch pleasure to see you at Haliha er at any other port on my station, in order that I may have an opportunity of shooting to you personally the respect and esteem with which I remain, my dear Sir.

Yours, most is thinky.

HOUSTON STEWART. side of the stream. When within a short distance of the town, and while sheltered from observation, the command to halt was given, and final arrange-

BARLEN RODEL VACHY CLUB. The Regatta of this Club takes place this morning.

The following are the entries? Entered by. Ris. Loughly Time

off the Red House Dock, foot o' One-handred-and-sixta street, in Harlem River, thence to and through Big

Harl Cate, thence around the buoy off College Point, thence around a stake boat anchored off Cisseon's Point, thence around the busy off Throg's Neck, thence back, turning the stake-boat off Classon's Point, thence around the buoy off College Point, thence through the Big Hurl Gate, up Harlem River, to archorage at Harlem Bridge. The yachts are to be distinguished by having their number on both sides of mainsail, and will start from

signal at III a. m. The steamer which a companies the boats will leave

Harlem Bridge at 11 a. m. precisely. TAUNCHED.

Mr. David Kirby, builder of the yachts Edgar and Island Faun, immehed from his yand at Ryo, West-chester County, on Friday, the 11th inst., a beautiful yacht of forty turs, for Charles T. Cromwell, esq. Sho is named Manesa, after the Island of Manesa, the resicence of the owner.

cence of the owner.

U. S. Steamer Water Witcut, (
Key West, June 3, 1808.

Steamer Water Witcut, (
Key West, June 3, 1808.

Steamer Leave to morrow for Havada, where I
shall find H. B. M. steamer Deveatation, which has
brought instructions from Admiral Seymour to the
craisers upon the coast of Cuba. H. B. M. steamers
best Jasper, commanded by Lieux. Wm. H. Pyon, c. mm
into this harbor this morring in search of the Skyx to
deriver dispatches from the Admiral. Lieux. P. stated
to me that his instructions were pristed, and were
dated, he believed, 1830; that they were at all events,
the instructions he had seted upon on the coast of Africa nine years ago. He said he believed, or rather
was sure, no new instructions had been received from
the British Government for the guidance of the versels
on the coast of Cuba. He said that the Creele was a
elayer, and that soon after her capture colors and pajury both disappeared—the captus declaring that he

just both disappeared—the captain declaring that he was not entitled to American papers or colors.

He said that in another case where he had seet his Quartermaster with a spy glass to ask permission to ascend the most of the outermost vessel in the harbor of Matauzas, in order to see whether the Styx was in of Matanzas, in order to see whether the Styr was in sight, the captain said, langhingly, afterward, that he had heard a rewayaper writer into the belief that he had been bounded by British fillibusters. He asserted that he was sure, upon examination, he would be found to have done no wrong to the American dag. He admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels to make them show their colors, and select me if he had been guity of any wrong it so drong. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not.

thought not. However the law may be in this case, it is held, as However the law may be in this case, it is held, as far as I know the usage of the sea service (itself a law) for men of war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of neval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal to do so, may be com-pelled to it without touching upon their rights. Leat. Fym seemed surprised at the light in which the acts of the British opinion are recorded by the florest ment.

pelled to it without touching upon their rights. Lead.

Tym seemed surprised at the light in which the sets of
the British cruisers are regarded by the Government
of the Coited States.

There the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN RODGERS, Communder, U.S. M.

Hon lead Toucer, Secretary of the Nay.

ASPANISH SLAVER CHASED BY A BRITISH VAR VESSEL.

[From The Turks island Rogal function May by
On Sur day morning last, the 2d instant, a large faill
rigged brig (about 250 tans) was seen to the embor
Sat Cay lying to, on the bank, with a Spanish flag
thying at the foremast head. Two pilot boats went off,
upon which the brig bore up and ran down toward
them, when both boats went alongside; but only one
man, the pilot, Mr. John Frith, was permitted to go them, when both boats went alongside; but only one man, the pilot, Mr. John Frith, was permitted to go on deck, the other pilot and boats' crew being forbi-den to enter. Mr. Frith found, on getting on deck, a lerge number of men and a considerable quantity of ms and the vessel with six ports on each side, being guns discoverable. From these and other no big guns discoverable. From these and other or-commances he hunselist by concluded that the ves-hal deves on board. He made several inquiries, but wasteld by the captain to sk no questions. The captain and ence rouks Spacies; they seemed much alarmed and in great confinion, and would not allow the pilot to go off the quarter-deck. The hatches were covered over. The captain inquired, in had English, if there was any man of wer in port; he protossed not to have known that there was such a bloca as Tarka was any man-of war in port; he professed not to save known that there was such a place as Tarka Island, and reported to be thirty days out from Spain, bound to the Hawana with a cargo of flour. The eap-tain, leying his hand upon the pilot's arm, begged him not to put his vessel on shore. On the pilot quirting the brig, the ceptain gave him a memorandum, writ-ten in Spanish, saying that the pilot found him in his recent; situation that his the captain's name was present situation; that his, the captain's, a Hexmenigo Ruiz, and the yearel was the Me bound to Havann. It appears probable that this ves-sel had been chosed by one of H. M.'s vessels the the right preceding.

The fishermen that have this Spring made their usual trips to the Southern waters, have mot wish poor success. We chronicle a number of arrivals in our shipping reports this week, none of which have brough in over twenty-five barrels—some of them are reported "clean." They tate that the whole fleet is foing a poor business. It is no unusual taing to take one or two hundred barrels in the opening trip. The codfishing vessels are, a few of them, arriving with better fares.

MORE ROARDING.

Beig Crimes, Highborn, at this port from Remedies,

Brig Crimen, Hichborn, at this port from Remedies, reports on the Uch ult. was boarded by an officer from the British steamer Buzzurd, who overhanded he papers. The C. was off Remedies, and was brought to by the firing of a single gun. [Boston Atlas. Shiffeuithous at Quebec. There are twenty ships row in frame at Quebec. The woods chiefly used in them are elm, in lengths from 50 to 70 feet for keels, floors, and bottom planking; tamarae (larel) for futceks and frames, larch and red pine for planking, white pine for decks; oak, red pine, &c., for busuns, bends, and other purposes. The ships being generally iron-kneed, with from transverse traces in their frames.